

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, every week, by **WILLIAM WHITE,**
Publisher of the *Law of Congress.*

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1829.

[VOL. I., NO. 492]

NEW AND DESIRABLE!
KILGUS & MEENAN,
RE now receiving their fall
supply of
**Dry Goods,
Hardware,
Groceries, &c. &c.**
All of which will be offered at very reduced prices,
for cash or on credit.
Salisbury, Oct. 30th, 1829. 393

DANIEL H. CRESS,
HAS just received, and opened at his Store
in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment
of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,
Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery,
a good assortment of Hosiery,
Cloths, Shirts, Socks, &c., &c.,
and every article usually
found in stores.
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely
for cash, and he is determined to sell them
as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to
suit the customers on a short credit. The public
are respectfully invited to call, examine, and
judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 2d, 1829. 70

NEW GOODS,
FRESH, FAVORABLE, AND
CHEAPER
THAN EVER!
ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in
Salisbury, consisting of
DRY GOODS
of almost every description, suited to all seasons
of the year. Also,
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
extensive in variety and amount,
selected by himself with care, and
bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadel-
phia and New York. The public are assured
they will find a large and full supply, and lower
for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommo-
dating terms. They are respectfully invited to
call, see, examine, and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned
thanks for the very liberal and distinguished
patronage he has been so highly honoured with
by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent
attention, to merit a continuance of the same.
Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 86

A CARD.
A. TORRENCE & Co.
HAVE removed to the north corner of the
Court House—the Store attached to the
Mansion Hotel, where they are disposed to sell
GOODS very low.
Salisbury, September 15th, 1829. 85

The Andrew Jackson.
The new Steam Boat
Andrew Jackson, built
expressly for the Cheraw
and Augusta trade, will
commence running alternately between the two
places, as soon as finished, which will be pre-
vious to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland)
between Charleston and Cheraw, and will take
freights at the lowest possible rates. 3mt63
May Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in
Cheraw for her, and will attend promptly
to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned
either to myself or others in Charleston.
HENRY W. CONNER.

20,000 Acres of LAND
FOR SALE.
Lying in the county of Surry,
and, as is believed from recent
discoveries, within the Gold Region
of North Carolina. This tract was
granted to the State, in the year 1795; consists
of one continuous survey, adjoining the county
line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue
Ridge to White three miles of the Main Yadkin
River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty
miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant
supply of water-power at all seasons, and many
sites convenient for the application of this power
to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately
been found in the neighborhood of this land,
but its mineral treasures are in a great measure
unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are
referred to the Editor for more particular infor-
mation, with whom the plat of this land is de-
posited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Committed to the Jail
A Negro Man, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829.
A Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and
says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about
three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He
appears to be 50 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11
inches high, black complexion, stout built;
third finger on right hand a little crooked and
stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks per-
ceptible; says he left home about 10th of Au-
gust last. The owner is desired to prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take him away.
F. SLATER, S.H.F.
Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received, from New
York and Philadelphia, and is now opening,
at his Store in CONCORD, a general assort-
ment of
GOODS;
consisting of
**Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Cutlery,
Saddlery, Medicines,
Paints, &c. &c. &c.**
Having purchased entirely for cash, and in-
tending to sell for cash, he feels assured that
he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to
those wishing to purchase.
The public are respectfully invited to call and
examine for themselves.
D. STORKE.
October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

CHEAP NEW GOODS.
GEORGE W. BROWN
I now receiving from New York and Phila-
delphia, a choice and handsome assortment
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery,
Paints, Dye Stuffs,
Boots, Shoes,
Groceries, &c.;
which were bought at reduced prices, and will
be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to
punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are
first quality
Tenerif Wine, Old Muscatell ditto.
Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine
Old Holland Gin, old Cognac
Brandy, Jamaica and New Eng-
land Rum, together with every
article usually found in a Store in this section of
country.
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call,
and examine the above Goods.
Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

Cowan & Reeves
HAVE just received, at their
Store, Wood Grove, Rowan
county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a
good and fresh supply of
GROCERIES.
They also have on hand, a good assortment of
fashionable Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, pur-
chased in New York and Philadelphia; consist-
ing of
Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive
Broad Cloths
Cassimeres, Cassimets and Sattinets.
White and Red Flannels
Point and Rose Blankets
Cambrics and Plaids
Canton Crapes and Silks
Bombazines, Bombazines and Circassians
Cassimere Shawls and Points;
together with every other article usually found
in a Store in this section of country.
All of which they are determined to sell as
low as any other person whatever, engaged in
the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or
on a credit to punctual dealers.
The public are respectfully invited to call, ex-
amine, and judge for themselves. C & R.
October 5th, 1829. 3mt93

BARGAINS!
I WILL expose to public sale, on Tuesday of
November Court next, if not previously dis-
posed of at private sale, the following property;
namely:
One Tract of Land lying in the
Forks of the Yadkin, containing
320 acres, more or less; adjoining
Zachariah Macatee, Frederick Ford,
and others, tolerably well improved,
and very healthy.
Also, one other Tract or piece of Land, on
Crane Creek, half a mile from Salisbury, con-
taining 26 acres more or less; on which there
is a piece of Meadow of ten acres, equal to any
in this country.
Also, one new Stick Gig, swung upon steel
springs, with Harness, of excellent make.
Also, four or five new Copper Stills, of various
sizes. Terms made known on the day of sale.
EDWARD CRESS.
October 31st, 1829. 393

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE
ÆRONAUT,
SON of the imported
Horse Eagle will stand
the Fall Season, commencing
the 10th day of September,
and ending the 15th
day of November, in the
town of Salisbury, on Mon-
days, Tuesdays and Wed-
nesdays; and in the town
of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fri-
days and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at
eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap;
and twelve dollars to insure a foal.
992
S. L. FERRAND,
C. L. BOWERS.
Sept. 10, 1829.

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in
a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfort-
able style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 19

GENERAL DAVIE.
FROM THE NEWSPAPER.
We this week present our readers with a
spirited sketch of the life of Gen. Davie. Al-
though he first drew breath in the mother
country, yet his extreme youth, being only
seven years old when he came among us, pre-
vented him from imbibing those hereditary and
acrimonious prejudices which Great Britain has
always evinced for the United States. A better
proof of his greater attachment to his adopted
country, than to his natal soil, cannot be adduced,
than by a review of the useful and event-
ful life which he devoted to its service. Several
of his sons are now living, one of whom is a dis-
tinguished planter in South Carolina.

Davie, Richardson, William, of North-
Carolina, was born in the village of Egremont,
near White Haven, in England, on the 20th of June, 1756.
His father, visiting South Carolina soon
after the peace of 1763, brought with him his son; and, returning to England, con-
fided him to the care of the reverend William Richardson his maternal uncle; who, becoming much attached to his
nephew, not only took charge of his edu-
cation, but adopted him as his son and heir. At the proper age, William was sent to an academy in North Carolina, from whence he was, after a few years, removed to the college of Nassau-hall in Princeton, New Jersey, then under the auspices of the learned and respectable doctor Witherspoon. Here he finished his education, graduating in the autumn of 1776, a year memorable in our military as well as civil annals.

Returning home, young Davie found himself shut out for a time from the army, as the commissions for the troops just levied had been issued. He went to Salisbury, where he commenced the study of the law. The war continuing, contrary to the expectation which generally prevailed when it began, Davie could no longer resist his ardent wish to plant himself among the defenders of his country. Inducing a worthy and popular friend, rather too old for military service, to raise a troop of dragoons, as the readiest mode of accomplishing his wish, Davie obtained a lieutenantcy in this troop. Without delay the captain joined the South army, and soon afterwards returned home on furlough. The command of the troop devolving on lieutenant Davie, it was at his request annexed to the legion of count Pulaski, where captain Davie continued, until promoted by major general Lincoln, to the station of brigade major of cavalry. In this office Davie served until the affair of Stono, devoting his leisure to the acquirement of professional knowledge, and rising fast in the esteem of the general and army. When Lincoln attempted to dislodge lieutenant colonel Maitland from his entrenched camp on the Stono, Davie received a severe wound, and was removed from camp to the hospital in Charleston, where he was confined for five months.

Soon after his recovery he was em-
powered by the government of North Carolina, to raise a small legionary corps, consisting of one troop of dragoons and two companies of mounted infantry; at the head of which he was placed with the rank of major.
Quickly succeeding in completing his corps, in whose equipment he expended the last remaining shilling of an estate bequeathed to him by his uncle, he took the field, and was sedulously engaged in protecting the country between Charlotte and Camden, from the enemy's predatory incursions. On the fatal 16th of August, he was hastening with his corps to join our army, when he met our dispersed and flying troops. He nevertheless continued to advance towards the conqueror; and by his prudence, zeal and vigilance, saved a few of our wagons and many of our stragglers. Acquainted with the movement of Sumpter, and justly apprehending that he would be destroyed unless speedily informed of the defeat of Gates, he despatched instantly a courier to that officer, communicating what had happened, performing, in the midst of distress and confusion, the part of an experienced captain. The abandonment of all the southern region of North Carolina which followed this signal overthrow, and the general despondency which prevailed, are well known, and have been recorded; nor have the fortunate and active services of major Davie been overlooked. So much was his conduct respected by the government of North Carolina, that he was, in the course of September, promoted to the rank of colonel commandant of the cavalry of the state.
In this station he was found by general Greene on assuming the command of the Southern army: whose attention had been occupied from his entrance into North Carolina, in remedying the disorder in the quarter master and commissary departments. To the first Carrington

had been called; and Davie was now in-
duced to take upon himself the last, much as he preferred the station he then pos-
sessed. At the head of this department colonel Davie remained throughout the trying campaign which followed; contri-
buted greatly by his talents, his zeal, his local knowledge, and his influence, to the maintenance of the difficult and success-
ful operations which followed. While before Ninety-Six, Greene foreseeing the difficulties again to be encountered, in consequence of the accession of force to the enemy by the arrival of three regiments of infantry from Ireland, determined to send a confidential officer to the legislature of North Carolina then in session, to represent to them his relative condition, and to urge their adoption of effective measures without delay, for the collection of magazines of provisions, and the reinforcing of his army. Col. Davie was selected by Greene for this important mission, and immediately repaired to the seat of government, where he ably and faithfully exerted himself to give effect to the views of his general.
The events of the autumn assuring the quick approach of peace, colonel Davie returned home; and having shortly afterwards intermarried with Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of general Allen Jones, of North Carolina, he selected the town of Halifax on the Roanoke, for his residence; where he resumed his profession, the practice of law.

At the bar, colonel Davie soon rose to great eminence; and indeed, in a few years, became one of its principal leaders and ornaments. He was possessed of great sagacity, profound knowledge, and masculine eloquence. His manners were conciliatory, but imposing and commanding. The late Alfred Moore, who was afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and who was a very able lawyer, as well as an excellent man, was the intimate friend of colonel Davie, and his rival in their honorable career at the bar. Colonel Davie was appointed by the legislature of North Carolina, to represent that respectable state in the Convention, called at Philadelphia, in the year 1787.

Being at that time a young man, he did not take a prominent part in the discussion which resulted in the formation of that constitution, which has been so severely tested, and found to be so admirably adapted to the government of our country. But he there learnt the true foundations on which the government was laid, and the solid arguments in support of it.
His name does not appear to that great instrument; the fitness of his family having called him home before the labors of the Convention were concluded. But when the constitution was submitted to the judgement of the State Convention in North Carolina, for its adoption, he stood forth its most able champion, and its most ardent supporter.

The university of North Carolina, is mainly indebted to his exertions, and to his labours, for its establishment, and for the assignment of permanent lands for property for its support. Colonel Davie was extremely anxious upon this subject, and exerted the utmost powers of his persuasive and commanding eloquence, to ensure success. He was deeply sensible of the extreme importance of extending, as widely as possible, the advantages of liberal education, that there might be a perpetual succession of enlightened and liberal men, qualified to administer the affairs of this great and increasing people, with wisdom and dignity. He considered the public liberty insecure, and liable to be disturbed by perpetual factions, unless education be widely diffused.
Colonel Davie was now appointed a major general in the militia of North Carolina; and some time after, in the year 1799, was elected governor of that state; the duties of which station he performed with his accustomed firmness and wisdom. He was not, however, permitted to remain long in that station. His country had higher claims on his talents and services.

The venerable Mr. Adams, then president of the United States, anxious to make one more effort to put an end to the differences which subsisted between this country and France, associated general Davie with Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Murray, as his ambassadors on a mission to France for that purpose.
Soon after his return to America, general Davie lost his wife, a lady of lofty mind and exemplary virtues, to whom he was greatly attached; and not long after, he took the resolution to retire from public life, and to become a farmer on his own fine estate at Tivoli, beautifully situated on the Catawba river, in Chester district, South Carolina.
When war took place between this country and Britain, in 1812, General Davie was offered by the government of

his country, a high command in the army. But his increasing infirmities admonished him not to assume duties beyond his strength, which might prejudice the service, instead of promoting it. The wounds received in the revolutionary war, and the rheumatism from long exposure during his service, became fixed on his constitution, and rendered him incapable of those active exertions which his high sense of duty would have exacted from him as a commander. He, therefore, declined the honour offered him, after a good deal of hesitation.

General Davie continued to reside at his beautiful seat, on the banks of the Catawba, to which travellers and visitors were constantly attracted by his open hospitality, his dignified manners, and elevated character. Occasionally he made excursions to the Warm Springs, in Buncombe county, North Carolina, for relief from the harassing rheumatism, which afflicted and wasted him. On these visits he was always greatly admired by the intelligent strangers who visited that place of resort from all the southern and south-western states. The affability of his deportment gave easy access to all. But no person approached him, however distinguished by his talents or character, who did not speedily feel that he was in the presence of a very superior man. His great and varied information, combined with his profound knowledge of men and things, made him the most interesting of companions. The ignorant and the learned, the weak and the wise, were all instructed and delighted with his conversation, which had an irresistible charm for all. Although no man spoke more plainly his opinions and sentiments on proper occasions, he had the art of never giving offence.

At home, and in his own neighborhood, general Davie was revered with the highest filial piety. He was the friend of the distressed, the safe counsellor of the embarrassed, and the peace maker of all. His own character, free from every spot or stain, gave a power to his interpositions, which was irresistible.

General Davie had a deep and even awful sense of God and his providence; and was attached to the principles and doctrines of christianity. But he had not attached himself, as an avowed member, to any particular sect. He thought they generally dogmatized too much, and shut the door of christian charity too closely. He devised a proper site on his estate for the erection of a place of worship, to be erected by any christian society, which should choose to put up a suitable building thereon.

He was a tall man, of fine proportions; his figure erect and commanding; his countenance possessing great expression; and his voice full and energetic. Indeed his whole appearance struck the beholder at once, as indicating no ordinary man; and the reality exceeded the appearance.
Such was the man who has been taken from his afflicted family, his friends, and his country. He met death with the firmness of a soldier, and of a man conscious of a life well spent. His memory is cherished by his family and friends, with the most enthusiastic attachment. The good he did survives him; and he has left a noble example to the youth of his country, to encourage and to stimulate them in the honorable career of virtue and of exertion. May it be appreciated and followed.

Wade, who carried off the money entrusted to him by the Suffolk Bank in Boston, has been sentenced to the State Prison for 5 years.

South Sea expedition.—The New York Courier of Saturday says:—The brig *Ananias*, the flag vessel of this expedition, dropped down to the lower bay yesterday, and will proceed to sea this morning. Thus, after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered islands of the South.

The Pawtucket Chronicle speaks of some remarkable tall men of Attleborough, who in passing across Narraganset Bay, with pantaloons rolled up, remarked to their friends that it was *wet walking*.

A letter from London, dated Aug. 22, 1829, says:—“We have had nothing but rain here for the last 30 or 40 days, and it is as cold as charity; not a musquito in the kingdom.”

A weaver by the name of John Ball, who is now at work in some of the manufacturing establishments near Boston, has recently had an estate left him in Kilkenny county, Ireland, worth 20,000*l*.

AGRICULTURE.

LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The following premiums will be competed for in Lincoln, the second Tuesday in November next, being the annual meeting of the Lincoln county Agricultural Society, viz:

- Ploughs**—For the best single horse Plough, \$5
For the best constructed plough for opening furrows, or furrows for depositing manure 5
Harrow—For the best constructed cotton harrow 2
Animals—For the best Horse or Mule, not less than 3 nor more than 5 years old 3
Plow Cloth—The best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool 2
The best piece of twilled, mixed as above 2
Coverlets—The best Coverlet, of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each 2
Blanket—The best piece of domestic Blanket, not less than 5 yds. 2
Blankets—The best piece of blanketing, not less than 5 yds. 2
Carpeting—Best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor 1 yard wide 2
Cotton—Greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of upland 5
Corn—Greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of upland 5
Greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of reclaimed bottom land 5
Greatest quantity of Corn raised on 5 acres of land reclaimed without the aid of stable manure 10
Wheat—Greatest quantity of Wheat raised on 1 acre of upland 5
Greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land 5
Rye—Greatest quantity of Rye raised on 1 acre of upland 3
Greatest quantity raised on acre of bottom land 3
Barley—Greatest quantity of Barley raised on 1 acre of upland 3
Greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land 3
Hay—Greatest quantity and best quality of Hay raised on 1 acre of upland 5
Best Straw Cutter 4
The greatest quantity and best quality of Wool obtained from 5 sheep 2
Stones—The best whetstones for whetting English or German Scythes 3
The best Stones for whetting Carpenters or Carriers Tools 3
Copied from the Records of the Society.
VARDRY McBLE, Sec'g.

Worthy of notice—Two wagons arrived here on Saturday last from Ashe county, in this State, one loaded with about 1000 lbs of excellent butter, a few barrels of cranberries, and some iron; the other loaded with iron, cranberries, potatoes, and butter, all the production and manufacture of Ashe county. The owners of these wagons had travelled 210 miles over our bad roads, occupying 12 days, to sell their iron at \$4 per 100 lbs, butter at 12 1/2 cents a lb, potatoes at 50 cents, and cranberries at 75 to 150 cents a bushel. One of them did not realize more than \$60 for his whole load; and for this, and to get his return load of groceries, he performs a journey of twenty-four days, with his wagon and four fine horses. What a mere trifle must these articles be worth at his own door, to justify his bringing them so far to a market for such prices! And how vastly would a rail road, or any other good road, improve the condition of the people of that remote section of the State!

It cannot fail to strike the reader with surprise, that iron should be brought here, from the interior, while hundreds of tons are annually sold here and carried into the interior; and we doubt not, that these honest men, as they trudged over the hills and mountains that intervene between their home and a market, met numerous wagons carrying back iron of a quality inferior to theirs, for which a higher price had been paid than they could get.

Had we a rail road upon which the iron of the back country could be brought down to us, it would soon become known, and its value be appreciated. How infinitely would its manufacture be increased, and what a source of wealth would it be to that large region of country where the only limit to its manufacture is the demand for it. If, notwithstanding all obstacles, a small quantity of it occasionally finds its way to market, what might not be effected by a rail road which would reduce obstacles 90 per cent! Shall the State never be roused to the employment of her energies? Shall she be content always to get the necessities and luxuries of life, which are produced in abundance at home, from other States and foreign countries, who, while they fatten on us, despise us for our inactivity? *Fay, Obs.*

Silk Worm Eggs—The subscriber has a large quantity of Silk Worm Eggs, of the best Italian stock, which he will dispose of on the following terms; to any person who will send him five dollars, by mail or otherwise, he will send by mail, or in any way they may direct, 10,000 eggs, with ample directions for the whole process of making silk. He has also the eggs of the *White Orange* and *Peach colored Worms*, or the Worms which produce cocoons of these colours, some of all or either of which he will send to applicants. The White Worms are in all respects equal, and in some far superior to the Italian Worms. Application should be made immediately, that the approaching cold weather may be avoided, for sending the eggs, as they are liable to injury from transmission in warm weather.
GIDEON B. SMITH,
Office of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

There is a point in political experience as we are informed on good authority, which once gained, a man is no longer astonished at any thing. We have not yet reached this enviable point, and therefore take the liberty of occasionally expressing our astonishment at some things which come under our observation as journalists. Among other matters we cannot help being astonished at the loud complaints which our friends of the opposition utter to what they call the sweeping removals that are taking place. One would suppose from their remarks that every man in office attached to the last administration, whether worthy or unworthy, or competent, had been sent neck and heels from his post—that the decks of the ship of state had been wholly cleared of Adams men, and not an individual lurked in the obscurest corner of a public office, who was not heart and soul in favor of the present administration. We beg these people to make a little enquiry into this subject. What would they have? Will it satisfy them to have three-fourths of the Postmasters in the United States friends of the late administration? They are so. The number of Postmasters in the United States is estimated at 8000, and of these nearly all were in favor of Mr. Adams at the last election. Three hundred only out of these eight thousand have been removed. Will it content them to have forty men on their side to one on ours in employments connected with the Treasury Department, the Judiciary, and the Land Office? If the opposition are willing to consider this sufficient, then they have no right to complain, for such in fact, according to probable estimates, is the actual proportion. One hundred only have been dismissed from these offices, out of four thousand employed, almost to a man the friends of Adams and Clay. Will the opposition be satisfied with knowing that the public prints on their side of the question receive a large proportion of public patronage in the way of official advertisements. Such they may be assured is the fact. It is certainly a convincing proof of the freedom of our President from ordinary prejudices that he not only continues in office persons who encourage, by means of this kind of patronage, those journals which are most indecent in abuse of him, but even takes no step to give this patronage a different direction. What end then have the opposition in view? Cannot the possession of more than two thirds of the public offices keep them from complaining? Would they have the whole? Is not the larger half of the patronage arising from the public printing enough to satisfy their desires? The talk of want of magnanimity in the present cabinet towards their adversaries is supremely ridiculous. The clamor about sweeping removals is founded in gross falsehood. The outcry about rewarding editors so far as it applies to the great body of Jackson editors is an utter and inexcusable perversion of truth.

Texas, Canada—A very curious article appeared recently in a Boston paper touching the acquisition of Texas, and showing the desirableness of rounding out the Republic by the purchase of the Canadas. From the style, manner, and opinions advanced in that article, we strongly suspect that it originated in some other person than the editor of the Patriot. In relation to the subject generally of our foreign negotiations, it is very evident that the opposition prints led on by the National Intelligencer, are starting every species of rumor which may be calculated to excite the jealousy of foreign governments, and thereby throw obstacles in the way of accomplishing desirable treaties. The acquisition of the Texas or the Canadas may possibly become proper subjects of investigation, whenever the respective governments of these countries show a disposition to approach the question. Until that moment shall arrive, we see little use in speculating so far in advance of the measures now before the government, and which involve interests that must be injuriously affected by such a course. The disposition shown by several prints to turn the Texas affair into a "Missouri question," is the old feeling which formed the strongest of the opposition to Jefferson's administration. The opposition now may be met in the same way that the opposition then was met; and as easily put down.
N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

Stephen Girard, an eminent merchant in Philadelphia, is causing to be constructed a large block of convenient brick houses, the annual rent of which is to be ten per cent of their cost. He offers to those tenants who shall occupy them ten years and duly pay the rent, to give them a deed in fee simple, of the premises. Charities of this kind deserve honorable mention, since they have a direct tendency to produce habits of economy and permanent industry.

William S. Archer, at present a Representative in Congress, has been nominated as the successor of Governor Giles to the Gubernatorial Chair of Virginia.

Whirlwind—A Onondago New-York paper describes a furious and terrific Whirlwind which passed through the western part of that County on the 18th ult. The signal of its approach, was a heavy dark cloud in the north-west, which arose rapidly, and was attended by an uncommon roar. As it approached, the sound resembled, in the words of our informant, "wagon loads of empty barrels driven fiercely over rough ground." The direction of the whirlwind lay over Cross Lake, the waters of which were raised in a column several hundred feet above the surface, and carried to the opposite shore. The width in which trees and fences were prostrated was above fifteen rods, though the most complete destruction was effected in about one third of that space in centre. Nothing was left standing here. The dwelling house of a Mr. Cahoon was unfortunately situated within this range, and at the moment when first struck the roof ascended 300 feet into the air. The whole building was completely demolished. Four persons were in it, two of them escaped without injury, a third was precipitated through the floor into the cellar, whilst Mr. Cahoon had a leg broken. Articles of clothing from this house fell at the distance of five miles, and shingles two miles further.

Swearing—In the report of the trial of Swearing, for the murder of his wife, the court refused to permit a witness to be sworn in any other manner than by kissing the Book. "Dr. Miller being called as a witness, upon coming to be sworn, raised his right hand—the Court informed him that there was but one way of swearing here, unless he has scruples. Dr. Miller was a Presbyterian—but said he was not conscientious on that head; his objections were these: 1st. It was a catholic custom. 2d. It was indecent. 3dly. He might contract some contagious disorder by kissing the sheepskin, where so many had preceded him—but said he was willing to comply with the rule; it being usual in Pennsylvania, where he formerly resided, to be allowed a choice if desired. He was then sworn on the Book."

The Secretary of the Navy—Various scurrilous notices of this gentleman have lately appeared in some of the noisy opposition prints. If, (which we much doubt) they deserve attention, it properly perhaps, becomes us, editing a paper almost on the spot where Mr. Branch was born and raised, to bestow a single remark or two. To those who personally know the Secretary of the Navy, his plain and easy, yet truly dignified carriage, his firmness of purpose, his energy of manner, and promptitude of resolve, how singularly trifling, how extremely ridiculous appear these petty ebullitions of party malice. The "corn-cob pipe," the inveterate "smoker," the everlasting "thinker," Pshaw, human nature tolerates not disgust beyond a certain point, and is it by such pitiful slang, (which would be billingsgate stuff, but for the want of ability to give it point and effect) that the enemies of the administration hope to traduce the fame of those who compose its strength? Alas! how weak the wit, how imbecile the understanding, which forms the conjecture.
Haltax Minerva.

New Jersey Election—The elections in New Jersey are just over, and it appears that the Jackson party are completely triumphant. We have returns from Middlesex and Somerset counties; the first of which, last year gave 400 Adams majority, and the other nearly as much. Now mark the change: In Middlesex, it is probable we have succeeded throughout, and in Somerset we have got half the ticket. New Jersey is disentrained from the coalition. "Proscription!"
N. Y. Courier.

Her little Majesty of Portugal, Donna Maria Gloria, has been rather scurrily treated by the Cabinet of St. James. The little girl had a round of balls, suppers, speeches, waltzes, piquetiers, and chamberlains, and after a royal reception she was unceremoniously shipped off to her papa at Brazil, leaving Don Miguel "the world to bustle in." The policy of the English is as fickle as it is strange. If they ever intended to recognize Don Miguel it is clear that they never should have received and recognized the little Queen, his niece.
Courier and Enquirer.

A recent traveller says the Norwegians are so honest, that, "in most parts of their country, a child might walk about with a bag of gold in safety," and they are so kind hearted, that "the stranger, by day or by night, may knock at any door he comes to, and be welcome."

Mr. Skinner, the able and estimable editor of the American Farmer, has been complimented by the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, with an elegant piece of Plate, as a mark of their respect, and sense of the service he has rendered to the Agricultural Society and Planting interest, by his valuable journal.
Nat. Int.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 10, 1829.

Mr. Giles' Resignation—In another column will be found the proclamation of His Excellency Gov. Owen, ordering an Election for a Member of Congress from this District in place of Mr. Giles, resigned: the election is to be held, it will be seen, on Thursday, the 3d day of December next.

Below, we give Mr. Giles' circular to the District, on resigning his seat in Congress. A deep regret seems to be felt throughout the District, that there should have existed a necessity for so unwelcome a determination.

ABRAM RENCHER, Esq.

Of Chatham County, we learn, is a candidate for Congress from this District, in place of John Giles, Esq. resigned.

FELIX GRUNDY, Esq. has been elected Senator in Congress from Tennessee, in place of Maj. Eaton, appointed Secretary of War. The election took place on the 16th ult. On the 2d and last balloting, Grundy received 31 votes, W. K. Anderson 17, Wm. L. Brown 12.

"A friend of our Country," and the lines of "S," shall go in next week.

Capital Conviction—At Iredell Superior Court, last week, John Murrill was convicted of murder, in the first degree, for killing Henry Hower; and sentenced by Judge Martin to be hung.

The parties belonged to Lincoln county, where the felony was committed, and from whence the suit had been removed. We understand the prisoner's counsel have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

To the Freemen of the 10th Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Under circumstances peculiarly flattering to a high-minded and honourable ambition, you have elected me your Representative in the next Congress of the United States; and with a mortification deep and distressing, I am constrained to make known to you, that I decline the acceptance of the high, dignified and very responsible situation, which your kind feelings have called me to fill.

Early in September, I was seriously afflicted with a diseased liver; with promptness I then came to the determination to inform you of my expected inability to discharge the arduous and interesting duties attached to a seat in Congress; but my friends to whom I communicated my intention, urged the propriety of deferring the communication for a time, cherishing the hope that my health might justify my taking upon myself the discharge of the duties as your representative. I find myself in no better health.

Fellow-Citizens, a new era in the administration of the affairs of the General Government, is, I trust, at hand. Your interests, with the interests in common of the Southern country, imperiously demand that the Representatives from North Carolina should be at their posts, prepared, not only to do, but religiously determined to discharge their duty. When the best and dearest interests of the freemen of my District are at stake, I will hazard nothing. My feelings, and a just sense of what is due to my District, speak a language which my ambition and pride of place must and shall obey. It is my duty to that individual who has received the marked confidence of the people, to sit calculating, with coldness and indifference, whether, at a given time, he may or may not be able to render certain services.

When I anxiously solicited the appointment which your friendship conferred, no personal or selfish views influenced me. A pure and ardent desire to be useful led me to ask, at your hands, what you so generously gave. I have a well founded belief, that I cannot, in the present state of my health, discharge my duties in a way you have a right to demand. There is consequently but one course open to me; and that is, to return the sacred trust to the pure hands from whence I received it. This is the only honourable reparation in my power.

Fellow Citizens; my non-acceptance is the result of the most calm and deliberate view of the whole ground. I came to the conclusion through an agony of mind which the virtuous and intelligent citizen can imagine, but which I have no language to describe. For be assured the reflection that my District was to be caused trouble and inconvenience on the account of so humble an individual as myself, caused me excessive pain.

Fellow Citizens; the course I have taken will, in all probability, lead to political oblivion; be it so. Sufficient for me is the conviction, that I believe it to be the course of duty. Upon my honesty of purpose, and upon my integrity, I expect to be sustained before the liberal, high-minded and intelligent part of my District. You have, among you, Gentlemen of talents and political attainments superior to my own; but none to whom I will yield in zeal and disinterested devotedness to the great and permanent interests of the people.

And my last aspiration to Heaven shall be, that the Freemen of my District may become a virtuous, happy and religious people.

With the liveliest feelings of gratitude, I am your humble Fellow Citizen.
Oct. 26, 1829. JNO. GILES.

Antidote for Fleas—A correspondent of the American Farmer says the leaves of the China Tree will drive away those troublesome pests, Fleas. He says he has tried it, by laying the leaves at his feet, and in and about other parts of the bed, on going to sleep in warm weather. In such cases, not a flea would come near him.

Bots in Horses—The same correspondent says the berries of the China Tree are a cure for the Bots in Horses. They are to be mixed with the food of the animal. It is easy to make the experiment: no danger can attend it.

MR. BARRY a DEFAULTER!

That profligate vehicle of slander and defamation, the *Toby-Watkins Journal* at Washington, edited by Agg, a strolling English play-actor, and Tobias Watkins, an imprisoned culprit, was the first to charge Judge Barry, the present able and indefatigable Post Master General with being a public defaulter; and now that moon-stricken dotard, the removed first assistant P. M. G. reiterates the mendacious calumny. The circumstances which gave rise to the charge, is thus briefly summed up by the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"In 1811, the Post Master at Lexington, Kentucky, (a Mr. Fowler, who had been recommended to office by Mr. Clay) was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of his bonds, and notice was given him that he would be removed from office, unless he gave additional bonds to cover any subsequent delinquencies which might arise. To enable him to retain his office, Major Barry and five other gentlemen became jointly bound for the faithful discharge of his duties from that time forward. In 1821 Mr. Fowler was removed, and it was then discovered that he had again become a defaulter to the amount of \$2,490 56, to meet which and his former delinquency, which together amounted to \$10,863 92, he remitted to the Postmaster General \$9,929 64; leaving him in arrears on all accounts, the trifling sum of \$434 28 which it has been roundly asserted by the coalitionists, proved Mr. Barry to be a defaulter to the amount of \$10,000.

When Mr. Fowler remitted this money to Washington, he requested the Post Master General to apply \$6,439 08 of it to the reduction of the amount for which his last bondmen were responsible. Instead of complying with these instructions, the then Post Master General, applied the money thus remitted to the payment of the first bonds, and commenced a suit against Major Barry and others for the balance which was thus created against them.

The cause was tried in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Trimble presiding, and after a full hearing of the facts, Geo. M. Binn, Esq. appearing for the department, it was decided that Major Barry and his associates were not liable, inasmuch as the sum remitted by Mr. Fowler far exceeded the amount of their bonds, to the payment of which it should have been appropriated.

Comment on the business of this charge is useless. The facts are matter of record, and their publication cannot fail to cover the coalition slanderers with the infamy they merit. It is unfortunate for these gentlemen that they should have singled out Mr. Barry as the subject of their attacks, because the purity of his conduct through life, has the effect of producing a recoil upon themselves which will be severely felt.

David Hazard, the opposition candidate, who been elected Governor of Delaware, by a majority of 125 votes over Allan Thompson, the Jackson candidate. A majority of oppositionists have been returned to the legislature. The Adams party are rejecting at their ascendancy in this little water-gate state: they are welcome to do so; it is their only "fat-hold" out of the "universal Yankee nation." They have been obliged to surrender one fortress after another, and retreat successively from their strong holds, until they have been driven at last into a solitary black-house; and we predict they will have to surrender even this, ere two years shall have elapsed.

Maine—In this State, there is no election of Governor: Hutton received a small majority over Judge Smith, the republican candidate; but as the scattering votes were more numerous than Hutton's plurality, the choice between them is to be decided by the Legislature. There are Jackson majorities in both Houses.

The Toby-Watkins party having a majority in the State Government of Rhode Island, mean to reform every Jackson man in their power out of office. This is all perfectly right, say they; a party should not forget its friends. But how changed their tone, when brought to operate to their prejudice; it then becomes *proscription, persecution*, and all that sort of thing.

Col. Robert Love, of Haywood county, is nominated in the Halifax Minerva, as a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

Gen. Jesse Speight, of Greene; and Richard Doble Speight, of Craven, are also named as candidates for that office.

Col. Alfred Cuthbert and Dr. Henry Brumham have been named in the Georgia papers as opponents of Gov. Forsyth for the seat in the United States, lately occupied by Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General.

Some advertisements, and a number of communications, unavoidably omitted, for want of time and space.

Rising Sun Lodge, Morganton, A. L. 5829, A. D. 1829.

At a meeting of the members of this Lodge, on the 28th Oct. at the Lodge Room, it was unanimously

Resolved, that the members of this Lodge wear crapes on the left arm for the space of 30 days, in testimony of the respect which we entertain for the memory of our deceased and worthy brother, ALEXANDER ERWIN, of Burke county, N. C.; and that this notice be published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

DAVID TATE, Jr. Secy.

At the recent term of the Superior Court for Guilford county, sentence of death was passed on Thomas Norman, under a conviction of Bigamy—marrying two wives: to be executed on the 21st instant.

At the same term, a suit of slander was tried—Boyden and Wife, of Stokes county, vs. O'Brien and Wife, of Rockingham county: Verdict for plaintiffs; damages \$473.

The Hon. Robert V. Hayne, senator in Congress from South Carolina, has been elected Major General of the 2d Division of the Militia of that State.

The Hon. Thomas Chilton, a member of Congress from Kentucky, died a few weeks since. He was yet a young man, under 30.

Selah R. Hobbie, Esq., late a member of Congress from the State of New York, has been appointed 2d Assistant Post Master General, in place of Phineas Bradley.

The Savannah Georgian, published in the city of Savannah, State of Georgia, by Messrs. Robertson & Bevan, has recently appeared in an entire new dress; and is now among the best printed and most useful papers in Georgia. It is said to have the largest circulation of any daily paper in the State.

Benjamin A. Barham, Esq. of Raleigh, has been appointed Agent of the Branch of the Northern Bank at that place, in room of Sherwood Haywood, Esq. deceased.

Important from Mexico.—By an arrival at New Orleans, news is received from Tampico, that after five successive actions, the Spanish fleet, Barradas had surrendered to the Mexican forces on the 12th Sept. He was to embark for Havana immediately. The conditions seem to have been very favorable to the conquerors: The Spanish officers were to retain their swords and colors; the wounded and sick, amounting to 1200, to be taken care of, and on recovering, to be sent to Havana at the expense of the Mexicans; &c. &c.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, lately arrived at N. York from the Pacific, is ordered to get in readiness to take another cruise, to touch at Lisbon, and other ports.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 24.
Cotton.—The late accounts from Liverpool and Havre per Pacific and Erie, were not of a very cheering nature. Our market throughout the week has been exceedingly dull; we cannot however make any change on our quotations—the total business from 17th to 23d inst. does not exceed 600 bales, principally to manufacturers, consisting of 500 Bales Uplands from 94 a 103 and 100 Bales Alabama from 73 a 11 cents.

Flour.—The demand, since our last, has been moderate, but the feeling is rather better, and an advance of 1 1/2 cents per bbl. has been realized. Among the sales of the week are 500 bbls. of Richmond Country, at \$5 5-8, cash, and several small parcels of Georgetown Mountain at \$5 1/2.

The Markets.—No change of any consequence has occurred since our last, in the prices of Tobacco or Flour (says the Lynchburg Jeffersonian, 21st ult.) A bill of new Tobacco was sold on Saturday at \$3.75. Flour was 3.75 and Wheat 62 1/2 cts. to 67.

Havre Markets, Sept. 30.—Cottons.—Our rates for United States short staple have undergone no variation since our last, but the favour we then noticed on ordinary to fair Sea Islands, has further increased, and the advance on these descriptions may be estimated at 15 to 20 cents since our last month. The sales since our last comprise 4569 bales.

The Convention.—The discussion has commenced in earnest in the convention, and the debate promises to be more extended than had been generally anticipated. Indeed, the Enquirer of Tuesday was of opinion, that it would not be concluded before the meeting of the assembly; but that opinion was changed on Thursday, from the circumstance that there was a manifest disinclination on the part of members to participate in the debate. We still think that the debate will be an extended one, from a firm belief, that the magnitude of the questions before the convention, involving, as they do the propriety or impropriety of an almost total revolution in the government of Virginia, the oldest republic upon earth, will not be allowed to be passed over in silence by such men as the venerable and talented chief justice Marshall, the able and profound ex-President Madison, the logical and sagacious Tezewell, and others whose names occupy a splendid station in the galaxy of Virginia's most brilliant and celebrated worthies. Nor do we suppose that those who have already addressed the convention, will be content with only once manifesting their zeal and intrepidity in the great cause which has been entrusted to their hands.

Old Dominion.

Among the *on dits* of the late Paris papers, is one, that Prince Cobourg, the husband of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales is about to ask in marriage the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Oct. 25.—By the ship Mary Lord, from London, we have received the London Atlas of September 27, which announces the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey, in the following terms:

By Express.—By advices from Berlin which have just reached us by a special courier, we have positive intelligence that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey is actually concluded and signed.

The terms of the Treaty our account says, will be an evidence to the whole world of the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas. They are based on the Treaty of Ackerman, with a provision of indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war.

The Turkish Plenipotentiary immediately returned to Constantinople, bearing the Treaty signed by General Diebitsch, under powers vested in him by the Emperor, and escorted by 4000 Cossacks. The Sultan instantly released all the Russian prisoners of war, who are on their march homeward.

A conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople against the life and power of the Sultan, and 500 of the old Janizaries lost their lives.

No Peace Yet.—The arrival of the packet ship Sully, from Havre, at New York, which brings French papers to the 1st of Oct. proves that the Express of the London Atlas, carried forged news, no Peace having been concluded as late as the 5th Sept. at Constantinople, though negotiations are still going on.

The actual condition of affairs at the last dates may be thus stated. On the 1st September, negotiations were opened at Adrianople, then the Russian head quarters. On the 2d, and 3d, these negotiations were suspended, but not broken off, the Turkish Commissioners having asked them to consult their Government upon one of the points at issue.

The Russian chief acceded to this delay, under stipulation that the treaty should be signed and ratified by the 14th September, in the mean time his troops were advancing upon Constantinople, and were within 15 leagues of it, at the latest dates. There will, then, we doubt not, be peace.

The works of fortifications are pushed with activity. The Sultan does not quit his camp at Harnis Behlitch. The Mussulmans are enjoined not to lay aside their arms. This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karaburnu, on the Black Sea, and at Czurli, indicates but too clearly that Gen. Diebitsch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace.

The following intelligence from Belgrade, Sept. 8, is also furnished by the Augsburg Gazette.

Letters from Adrianople, announce that the Turkish Commissioners charged with negotiations at the Russian head-quarters, endeavour to protract them, but Gen. Diebitsch has fixed a term peremptorily, after which he will attack the capital without delay.

Our Ministers, Mr. Brown, and General Scott of the U. S. Army, with their families, arrived in this vessel.

The Packet Ship Corinthian, from London, arrived at Norfolk, brings papers to the 30th of Sept. but nothing later from the Continent. Though no peace has yet taken place, there is no doubt that there has been a suspension of hostilities.

The London Court Journal of the 26th says that when Diebitsch had received information that the Sultan was disposed to treat for a peace, he assured the allied ambassadors that if the commissioners were named he would not march upon Constantinople; having received orders to act with the greatest moderation, and to avoid all useless conquests. It is stated, that on hearing that a general insurrection was feared in the city, the Russian General sent to offer a detachment to protect the Sultan and the city. It is added that this might have occasioned the rumor of the capture of Constantinople.

Portugal.—A private letter from Madrid, dated Sept. 14, contains the following:—"The partisans of the Apostolic party, speak of a treaty said to have been concluded between the great European Powers as well as Spain and Brazil. By this treaty Portugal appears to be given up to Miguel. The King of Spain cedes the provinces of Rio de la Plata to Donna Maria, to indemnify that Princess for the loss of Portugal; she is, moreover, to espouse a prince of the house of Austria, who is to govern their kingdom as an Absolute Sovereign. The Emperor of Brazil, to whom this treaty must be the most obnoxious, is not to grant any territory, having only to yield his consent to these transactions, in which it may be seen, the Spanish King acts with singular generosity, since he gives up possessions over which he has no control. This treaty, it is said, will not be executed till the affairs of the East have been arranged. This project is attributed to the Duke of Wellington.

Egypt.—The Pacha of Egypt is about to declare himself independent of the Porte.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Orders have been sent to the authorities of Lyons, to prevent La Fayette being feasted as proposed.

Sept. 9.—The reception of La Fayette at Lyons was superb, upwards of 80,000 persons were present.

The crowning of the Princess of Sweden took place at Stockholm, the 21st Aug.

The King of Naples will pass through the South of France for Madrid, with the Princess Christine (sister of the Dutchess of Berry) who mounts the throne of Spain.

We cannot withhold the tribute of our admiration when we look at the rapid

and masterly march of Count D'Almeida. He is a great man, and his laurels are imperishable. "The Passer of the Balkan," is a title which will be his distinction in history. The Grand Vizier is no soldier—he wants eyes and ears, or he would have seen and heard something of the vast army which in crossing the Balkan passed Chumla at a few miles distance.

Cour. d'Eng.

A nobleman, high in the confidence of the Emperor of Brazil, has been charged with a mission of great importance to this and other European courts, and only awaits the arrival of the Queen of Portugal at Rio Janeiro to proceed on his mission.

[London Morning Herald.]

A meeting has been held at Cork, at the head of which the Earl of Mountcashel presided, which is likely to cause a strong sensation in England, as well as Ireland. The individuals composing the meeting were all churchmen and Tories; the object of the meeting was an extensive reform of the abuses in the church establishment of the United Kingdom.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged, and who receive no pensions.

With this view, it is deemed expedient to ascertain their number. Will some person in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable to James Fairlee, Esq. City Hall, N. York?

The parties interested are most likely to be found in the humble walks of life. Officers of the Revolution, and patriotic citizens, will therefore do well to circulate this notice:—their patronage is solicited.

Notes.—Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether in one or more campaigns, and their present places of residence, and pay their postage.

Death of Gov. Derbigny.—The New Orleans papers of the 7th inst. (some of which are in mourning as a tribute of respect to his memory,) announce the decease of Peter Derbigny, late Governor of Louisiana. That event took place on the day preceding, and was caused by a wound in the head, received from the trunk of a tree, whilst he was leaping from his carriage to avoid the danger likely to result from its being overturned.

General Post Office Department.—It is stated in the Washington Telegraph, that the receipts of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending on the 1st of July, exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of the previous year over \$25,000. Such is the result of "Reform."

The Kentucky Gazette.—By a private letter from Lexington we learn that since the affair with young Wickliffe, Mr. Trotter, the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, has received one challenge from one of Mr. Clay's sons and another from a near relation of Mrs. Clay, both of which were afterwards withdrawn.

Kings and Emperors are becoming quite condescending of late. The Emperor of China permits his paternal uncle, now 84 years of age, to appear in his celestial presence without kneeling, and he allows his brother to walk freely about the palace.

From Portugal.—Capt. Warren, at this point on Saturday evening from Lisbon, whence he sailed on the 8th September, informs that part of the squadron engaged in the attack upon Terceira, had returned to Lisbon and reported a loss of 750 killed and drowned, and 550 wounded and taken prisoners; and that considerable chagrin was manifested by the friends of Don Miguel, and exultation by his opponents. It was stated that the other vessels of the squadron remained off Terceira, expecting a reinforcement of men and munitions of war from Lisbon; but as it was publicly reported that Don Miguel was without money and without credit, it was thought they would have to wait a long time.

Buenos Ayers.—The Editor of the National Gazette has received a file of Buenos Ayers papers to the 17th August inclusive. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of that date congratulates the republic on the dispersion of all the clouds which blackened the political horizon, and proclaims that the new ministers would make every effort to re-establish order and prosperity. The revenue yielded by the custom house of Buenos Ayres in the month of July was nearly 650,000 dollars; and the receipts down to the 16th August were proportional. From that source alone, the new government derived in seven weeks, nearly a million—so fruitful is the trade.

An Anaconda, and a Boa Constrictor, said to be the largest ever brought to this country, are exhibited at New York. The Boa was to be fed yesterday, for the first time since he left London. The Anaconda has fasted for 3 months.

One of the Russian generals in Asia is Count Burostov. He must be a cousin of General Popoff, and distantly related to Ratusoff and Ramusoff.

Accounts from Algiers to the 8th August, state that there was no hope of a peace being agreed upon between that power and France. The French Admiral Bretonniere commanding the blockading squadron, after two unsuccessful interviews with the Dey, was informed that himself and suite might consider themselves fortunate in being permitted to return on board in safety—his vessel was fired upon by the batteries on leaving the port.

MARRIED.

In Statesville, on the 29th ult., by the Rev John Mushat, Maj. John H. McLaughlin to Miss Mary Cowan; all of that place.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, the 5th inst. after a few days illness, Robert Mumford Jones, aged about 19, son of Samuel Jones, Esq.

In this county, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Mary Anderson, relict of Thomas Anderson, dec'd, aged about 80 years.

At the house of Dr. McKenzie, Cabarrus county, on the 20th ult. Miss Eliza Lucinda McCall, of Yorkville, S. C.

A few weeks since, at Raleigh, in the 68th year of his age, Sherwood Haywood, Esq. He was a highly esteemed citizen; and at the time of his death, was Agent for the Bank of Newbern.

THE MARKETS.

Savannah Prices, November 7.—Cotton 13 to 14 cents, corn 15 to 25, beef 2 to 3, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 60 to 75, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1 1/2, to 1 25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28.—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, land 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 7 to 8, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

Charleston, Oct. 22th.—Cotton 7 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 6 a 9 1/2, whiskey 27 a 28, bacon 7 to 8, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Oct. 27th.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9; Tobacco, middling 5.50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 105, Corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel, flour 5 a 6, Bacon 9 1/2 a 10.

Richmond, Oct. 30.—Cotton 7 a 9, wheat 85, corn 47 1/2, bacon 7 to 8, brandy apple 28 30, whiskey 27 to 28, flour 5 1/2.

Camden Oct. 31st.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7, wheat 85 a 95, corn 45 to 45, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 8 to 12 1/2.

Wilmington, Oct. 28.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.00 to 7.00, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Virg. Oct. 26.—Tobacco 4 to 8, Flour 3.75 to 4.00, wheat 70, whiskey 20 to 25, Bacon 7 to 7 1/2—Tobacco, dull sale.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 29.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9, flour 5 1/2 to 6, whiskey 30 to 34, bacon 6 to 7, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 57 to 60, salt 87.

Corn is scarce and in demand. Flour, very little coming in, prime would command \$6 per barrel. Bacon is becoming scarce and in demand. Whiskey—very little coming in; price 3 1/2 c. per gallon.

Baltimore, Oct. 30.—Flour \$5 1/2 a 6 1/2, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Oct. 24.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11, flax 8 a 10, flour 5 1/2 to 6 25, corn 55 a 54, cheese 3 1/2, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

New York, Oct. 24th.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 11 1/2, flour 5.00 to 6, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.04 to 1.16, oak tanned sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21 to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.87, Kenilworth salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Jackson, Tenn. Oct. 14.—Cotton 7 to 7.50, Bacon 10 to 12.50, Flour 2.50 to 3 per cwt., Corn 75 cents per bushel, Butter 12, Peach Brandy 1.25, Apple do. 1.05, Whiskey 62, Cider \$8 per barrel.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, 17th day of November next, at the subscribers Auction Store, will commence the sale of

DRY GOODS,
Straw and Lighorn Bonnets, Cotton Cards, &c.

received direct from New York, being the Stock of a Country Merchant and others may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing at very reduced prices, and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them. They consist, in part:

250 p. fine and super. cambric and furniture Calicoes,
Plain and figured cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Swansdown, Toilet and Marseilles Vesting, Elegant Merino and Cashmere haws, Common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Men's and women's silk cotton and worsted, Hosiery,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Men's and women's kid, beaver and silk Gloves, White and red Flannels, Edging, Laces and lace Veils, Bombazetts, Ginghams, Silks, &c. &c. &c.
Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
WILLKINGS & CO., Auctioneers.
Fayetteville, October 20. 293

To be shot for in the town of Statesville, on the 3d Monday in December, a half dozen of Constables, full and fat: among which will be found T. M. Campbell. Terms, 4 cent for the hind quarter, 4 cent for the fore quarter; hide and tallow gratis. Paid for 1w

Fresh Groceries, &c.

A. TORRENON & CO.
ARE now receiving their regular supply, which, with their usual stock of

DRY GOODS,
will consist of an extensive assortment of
Sugar, Coffee, Salt;
IRON, suitable for Gigs and Carriage Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for cash or cotton.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th. 1829. 92

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Winter Session of this Academy, will commence on Monday the 23rd inst. The rates of tuition will be, for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar, Geography, &c. seven dollars per session of five months.

Board can be procured at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum. A. W. GAY, Principal.
Wilkesboro, N. C. Nov. 4th. 1829. 3194

State of North-Carolina:

To the Sheriffs or other returning Officers for the counties of Chatham, Davidson, Randolph and Rowan:

WHEREAS a vacancy in the representation from this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, has been occasioned in the 10th Congressional District, by the resignation of John Giles, Esquire: Now therefore, know ye, that by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by the Constitution of the United States, you are hereby commanded and required to cause polls to be opened and held, on Thursday the 2d day of December next, in your respective counties, at the places established by law, for an election of a Representative to fill the vacancy aforesaid; and that you meet on the Thursday following, at the courthouse of Randolph county, for the purpose of comparing said polls, and ascertaining for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in said district, as by an act of Assembly in this case is made and provided; and that you cause due return thereof to be made to this office.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State, at the City of Raleigh, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1829.

By the Governor: JOHN OWEN.
Jno. B. Moss, Private Secy.

STRAYED

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, on 3d Creek, about the 20th June, a fine Archie Billy, two years old, a fine Archie Billy, with white feet. This supposed she made her way to Mecklenburg, but has been taken up. A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will give information to Jno. P. Hodge, or David Allen, in Mecklenburg; or to the subscriber in Salisbury. THOS. G. POLK.
November 6th. 1829. 92

Estate of William Neill.

Will be sold, on the 26th day of November, inst., at the late residence of William Neill, dec'd, one mile west of Sheriff's Ford, Lincoln county,

2 likely Negroes;
2 Stills and Vessels;
1 one-horse Wagon;
A quantity of Cotton,
and various other articles, too tedious to mention. A credit of 12 months will be extended, on giving bond and security.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the legal period, or this notice may be pleaded in bar.
THOS. J. ALLESON, Esq.,
WILLIAM NEILL, Esq.,
Oct. 29th. 1829. 3194

Catawba Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Catawba Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Lincoln, on Friday, the 11th day of December next. Important objects require that a majority of the Stockholders should be present, either in person or by proxy.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.
November 5th. 1829. 576

ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year 1830: price, 10 cents a piece.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Goulde Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.
October 25th. 1829. 292

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 23d Oct., a bay Mare and a horse Colt: the mare 10 or 11 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, some white on her hind feet, steep run, 14, 16, the colt is a chestnut sorrel, 18 months old, with a star in his face, head marked, with a white ring round his tail, and dappled over with black spots. It is supposed they will try to get to Chatham county. Any person giving information of the above mentioned horses, will be liberally rewarded. Direct to the subscriber, Spring Grove, Iredell county, N. C.

ROBERT MITCHELL.
October 25th. 1829. 292

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, J. Esq.,
August 15th. 1829. 293

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in Charleston, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major Joshua Lawrence will act as his agent the ensuing season, in Charms, Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commissions and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of Groceries, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be furnished to waggoners, or order, at cost and charges; which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.

October, 1829.

3mt103

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. Carolina, the 1st day of October, 1829.

William J. Alexander	Lewis Linebaugh
James Alexander	Sec'y. Mt. Moriah Lodge
N. W. Alexander	John Miller
William Boiles	Robt. McKay
James Crow	James McKenzie
Henry Erwin	William McKay
Henderson Forsyth	Polly C. McKee
Dr. Fitzgerald	Sam. McFarland
Willie Gaither	E. J. Osborne
William Gray	Steven Parker
William Gibson	James Sumter
Henry Hicks	Thomas Stevenson
Mary M. Hall	Jas. Smith
William Harbin	Michael Snipes
Benj. Huie	Asin W. Shince
Nicholas Inchour	Richard Sparks
Baker Johnson	Thomas Snider
Robert Kerr	John Welch
Henry C. Kerns	John Woolver
Alex. Long	

W. KERR, P. M.

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair Gins, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.; he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829.

State of North Carolina:

ROWAN county, August sessions, 1828: John Echison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd.; vs. the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd.; Justice's execution, levied on Lands. Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Adam Black, Polly Echison, Daniel Black, Ann Sweet, and Daniel Black, Guardian for William Black; are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and execution awarded accordingly. 692 JOHN GILES, c'k.

State of North Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark vs. Frederick Craver: Original attachment; Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829. 692 D. MOCK, c'k.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law: My term, 1829: Eliza Cox vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and York and Catawba Journals, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829. 3mt97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writ of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the sparkling stream
Which flows through Nature's airy bowers;
Enjoyed the soft enlivening beam
Of hope, and felt its magic powers."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

AUTUMN.

On Earth's extended scene
All verges to decay;
And, like a spectral dream,
Man's glories glide away.
He builds his ramparts high,
Lays their foundations deep;
As if not born to die;
As if not doom'd to sleep.

Say, what is permanent below?
See all revive, mature, and fade;
Behold the year, in weeds of woe,
Approaching Winter's torpid bed;
The verdant beauties of the spring
A moment pleased the feasted eye;
And fruits, which summer-suns may bring,
Autumnal tempests doom to die.

The retrospective glance of mind
Spring's glories may recall;
And memory weep to leave behind
Fair forest, field, and festive hall.
But that they must be left, how true!
The proudest monarch must retreat;
To martial legions bids adieu,
Pass through the dark defiles of death,
And must at the grand review
Where friends and hostile armies meet:

Nor laurel wreaths, nor helmet's plume
Can save the hero from the tomb.
The polish'd cuirass and the crown
Must undistinguished there lie down.
Yon regal dome, whose azure roof
Is spangled o'er with stars and sun,
Attracts the eyes of pious youth.—
The heart is fill'd,—the artless tongue
Whispers, "O Lord, thy will be done!"
They see on high the ruling God;
They bend submissive at his nod;
They reason not—conviction clear
Is flash'd by the revolving year.
Back, back ye *Atheists*—be gone!
Nor mar devotion's fervid tone!

Life has its woes—these woes go by
Like drifting clouds on Autumn's sky;
The mother and her child must part;
Stern death regards no broken heart!
Children fond parents must forgo,
And kindred feel the pangs of woe;
And dearest friends, whose souls are one,
Must yield to Nature's changeless plan.

What are those men of mighty minds
So magnified by fame,
But atoms on the stream of Time,
Returning whence they came!
The seasons, in perpetual round,
Remind us of our mortal state;
And AUTUMN'S low, deep, boding sound,
Are warning harbingers of fate.

None can survive life's wintry gloom!
The falling leaf predicts our doom;
Jasovan renovates the year,
Another race to warn and cheer;
The same unvarying Truth to tell,
"Salvation rests on Acting Well!"

AUTUMN.

What is the toil, or care, or pain,
The human heart cannot sustain!
Enough if struggling can create,
A change or colour in our fate:
But where's the spirit that can cope
With listless suffering, when hope,
The last of misery's allies,
Sickens of its sweet self and dies.

MISCELLANY.

What's 'er you do, or think, or dream,
Our weekly paper serves for its theme.

FARM MANAGEMENT, &c.

To conduct a farm of considerable extent, so as to be a profitable concern, requires nearly as much management, (though, to be sure, of a somewhat more straight forward sort) as to be a leading politician in these wayward times. Neatness and order, whether on a farm, in a barn, or dwelling house, or a man's dress and manner, are as indispensable to competence, comfort and happiness, as the sun is to day light. Neatness is necessary to health, as well as respectability. The want of it in cultivation and domestic economy, is extravagant as well as disgraceful. A slovenly husbandman or housekeeper is on the high road to ruin.

As general rules, connected with the arrangement, and the successful management of a farm, the following may be recommended.

The farmer should rise early, and see that others do so. In the winter season, breakfast should be taken by candle light; for, by this means, an hour is gained, which many farmers lose by indolence; though six hours in a week are nearly equal to the working part of a winter's day. This is a material object, especially where a number of hands are employed.

The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen, at least once a day, either by the owner, or by some intelligent person in his employment.

Previously to engaging in any kind of work, whether of ordinary practice or intended improvement, the best consideration of which the farmer is capable, ought to be given to it, till he is satisfied that it is advisable for him to attempt it. When begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a thorough trial. It is a main ob-

ject, in carrying on improvements, not to attempt too much at once; and never to begin a work without a probability of being able to finish it in due time.

RUSSIAN and TURKISH WAR.

The following article accompanies a Map of the Seat of War in Europe in the New-York Journal of Commerce:

The Declaration of war by Russia, was issued on the 26th of April, 1828. In that document the Emperor declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results which it sets forth, viz. all the expenses and losses occasioned by the war defrayed by Turkey; past Treaties acknowledged and enforced; inviolable liberty to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus; and finally, the fulfilment of the Convention of July 6th, for the pacification of Greece. Present prospects indicate that he will be able to enforce these conditions. The principal events of the war, so far as we have been able to collect them, are briefly as follows.

May 27th, 1828.—Campaign commenced.

June 8th.—Passage of the Danube, and capture of Santonowa, with 12 pieces of cannon.

June 9th.—Engagement between the Russian and Turkish flotillas near Brailow; the former consisting of 17 vessels of different sizes, and the latter of 32. Of this number, 16 were taken, sunk, burnt, or stranded. Same day, a Turkish flotilla, with arms, ammunition, &c. was captured off Anapa, on the Asiatic coast: 1200 persons and 6 standards were taken.

June 11th.—Surrender of Isaktscha to the Russians, together with 87 pieces of cannon, 17 stands of colors, and a large quantity of ammunition.

June 13th.—In attempting to carry Brailow by storm, the Russians lost 640 men killed, including Major General Wolf and Timoth, and 1340 wounded.

June 20th.—Brailow surrenders to the Russians, on condition of the garrison being permitted to retire to Silistria: 273 cannon, 612,000 lbs. of powder, and an immense quantity of balls were taken.

June 23d.—Surrender of Anapa (Asiatic Turkey) with 85 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. The garrison consisted of 3000 men.

July 2nd.—Previous to this date, the Russians had taken seven fortresses, viz. Brailow, Matschin, Toultscha, Hirsowa, Kustendji, Keuzgon, and Managalia—besides Anapa on the coast of Asia. Toultscha was garrisoned by nearly 2000 men, and had 91 cannon on the ramparts.

July 15.—The fortress of Kars (As. Turk.) taken by storm. The garrison it is said, amounted to 11,000 men, 2000 of whom were killed, and 1400 made prisoners, including a Pacha of two Tails: 151 pieces of cannon were taken.

July 21.—Silistria invested by the Russians.

Aug. 7.—In the night following this day, the Russian flotilla before Varna made an attack upon that of the Turks, and captured fourteen vessels.

Aug. 20.—The Grand Vizier left Constantinople for the army.

Aug. 22.—The fortress of Ardaghane (As. Turk.) surrendered to the Russians.

Aug. 27.—News arrived at Odessa of the capture of Achaschil and Topaschale, (As. Turk.) together with 34 standards, and several thousand prisoners.

Sept. 26.—The Seraskier of Widdin having crossed the Danube near Kaleri, and being on the advance, was attacked by Gen. Geismar, and after an obstinate engagement was compelled to retreat. His loss is represented to have been very severe. Same day, a manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of four men in every 500 of the population.

Oct. 7.—Varna carried by assault. Garrison, including the armed inhabitants supposed to have amounted originally to 23,000 men. When captured, was reduced to 6000. This was one of the most important fortresses of the Turks, and its capture secured to the Russians a permanent footing on the western part of the Black Sea. The Emperor, in a letter to Count Diebitsch of Nov. 20, speaks of it as "that fortress which had never seen a conqueror." From this date the active operations of the campaign may be considered as ended.

Oct. 15.—Blockade of the Dardanelles officially announced by Admiral Heyden.

March 5th, 1829.—A battle was fought near the river Natonebi, (As. Turk.) in which the Turks lost 1000 men in killed and wounded, and the Russians about 200.

March 20.—About this date Sizeboli was captured by the Russians, and immediately fortified for a permanent position.

April 11.—Three detachments of Turkish troops cross the Danube into little Wallachia, but are driven back, after suffering considerable loss.

May 17.—Silistria again invested, after an engagement about two miles distant, in which the Turks lost 400 or 500 men, and the Russians about 150. On the same day a battle was fought near Paravadi, the Turks being led on by the

Grand Vizier in person. Turkish loss in killed, 3000; Russians, killed 801, wounded, 637.

June 11.—Great battle near the village of Kulawtscha, not far from Schumla, in which the Grand Vizier commanded in person. In this engagement, and the subsequent fight, the Turks lost 3900 men killed, a great number of prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon; 6 standards, all the ammunition wagons, baggage, &c. and suffered a complete dispersion.

June 30.—Surrender of Silistria to the Russians. The garrison, consisting of 8000 men, and the armed inhabitants, consisting of 10,000, were made prisoners of war; among them, two three-tailed Pachas; 250 pieces of cannon, and 100 stands of colors, were taken.

June 37.—Erzerum captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Seraskier and four Pachas; 150 cannon were taken, 29 of them at Hassan-Keal.

July 19.—Choris and Berbust, (As. Turkey) occupied by the Russians.

July 15.—Two divisions of the Russian army left Schumla to undertake the passage of the Balkan.

July 17, 1829.—The principal obstacles overcome, and 10 cannon, 14 standards, with nearly 400 prisoners taken from the Turks, who also had many killed.

July 22.—In descending the Balkan, the Russians encountered a Turkish division of 6000 or 7000 men under the Seraskier Abdool Raeman, and defeated them, taking two batteries of four guns each, and four other pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners and seven standards.

July 23.—Capture of Mesembria, with 20 standards, 15 cannon, and 3000 prisoners. Same day, Acholi was captured containing 14 pieces of cannon, two powder magazines, &c.

July 24.—Capture of Bourgas, containing 10 pieces of cannon, and abundance of military stores.

July 25.—Capture of Aidos, with the whole Turkish camp: 600 tents, 800 barrels powder, four standards, four cannon, a great quantity of small arms, and 220 prisoners.

CROWDING.

In one of my excursions on the frontier of Missouri, I came to a small log cabin, with some five or six acres, under improvement surrounding the house. The usual salutations were soon ended, and I found the occupant of this retired spot to be a man of the name of Rood, a Justice of the Peace in Gasconade county—a section of country well designated by the old woman's description of her son's residence of "a few miles beyond the westward." The old man led my horse to a stable and returned to dinner—as he sat a stool up to a large stump which occupied the place of a table, he said with that hospitable bluntness so peculiar to the inhabitants of the western wilds, "perhaps stranger, you'll set up and skin a tater?" A good appetite wants no compliment, and in this case I think I used as few as a Yankee schoolmaster would in eating a luncheon with his scholars.

After partaking of his bounty, I asked him how he liked the country, how long he had been there, &c. He answered, "I like the country well, but I am going to leave here." "You'll go to some place more convenient for schooling?" said I. "No, he rejoined, "No, I'm too much crowded—to much hampered up. I've no outlet—the range is all eat out—I'm too much crowded." "How," I responded, "crowded?—who crowds you?" "Why, here's Burns—right down upon me—right down in my very teeth—stuck right here: and then on the other side, I'm hampered up, they're jamming me out—the neighbors are too thick—I'll not stay here another season!" "Well Mr. Rood, how near are your neighbors?" I asked. "Why here's that drotted Burns, stuck down here within fifteen miles; and then on the other side they're not much farther. I'll never live when a neighbor can come to my house and go home the same day." Poor man! thought I, as I left his dwelling to resume my journey, you would not call this 'crowding' if your family formed one of the layers where six or eight live one above another?

But on reflection, I find there are others "crowded" and "hampered up" as well as Mr. Rood.

Alexander was so "crowded" that after conquering the world, he wept for another to conquer.

Napoleon was so "crowded" in France, that Moscow appeared the only breathing place; and when he came in possession, he found not as much elbow room as Mr. Rood had.

In our own country we are all "crowded." A trip of 500 miles to Pittsburg, 1100 to the mouth of the

Ohio; and 1100 miles to New-Orleans, is not "outlet" enough—it is a mere morning visit. The mouth of Columbia or Gulf of California are only country places for a family.

"That which we call a Rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."—Shakspeare.

It is a remarkable fact, that if there is no virtue in a name, it may be used in a very profitable sense of the word, or applied to suit every taste and fancy, however strange and eccentric. In old times, the ladies wore silks, satins, or calicoes,—these were names well understood by our mothers and daughters, but where are they now? Gone the way of old genders, and in their place we have a resemblance to the article, but under a new face and a new name—*batistes, barege, palmelines, foulards, levantines, gros de nap, and circassians*—for bonnets, we have "*Bolivars and Navarinos*"—for caps, *Crazy James*, and for tippets, "*pellerines*"—it is only to start a new name to an old article—to invent with facility and apply with skill, when the full freighted or half empty purses, are poured upon the counter, and what was exploded under an old name, becomes fashionable and elegant under some new, foreign, or romantic title.

These changes in name and not in quality, are making sad inroads in our economy—they lead our wives and daughters into constant temptations, and in their shopping excursions they bring home to-day, under a new title, an article rejected a year since—and those who would scorn to wear a calico dress, feel quite comfortable in it under the name of foulard. What can be more hideously ugly and positively vulgar, than the row of silk fringe now worn on the centre of a dress similar to the deep fringe of a parasol, and yet it is fashionable and must be tolerated. Had we some twenty years ago made our boys wear checked shirts, they would have fancied themselves dipped in tar and ready for a sea voyage; notwithstanding which, our dandies voluntarily wear blue striped check shirts and "*lithographic cravats*," and they are considered "quite the thing." We carry this rage for new names into every department of our household operations, and foreign manufacturers rack their brains to invent new titles, when they fail to invent a new article. We should be above such nonsense, and return to our old accredited and comprehensive terms, calling things by their proper names—teaching our children their proper use and fixed value, and not permit ourselves to be dazzled and cheated by names in a foreign language, or phrases industriously culled from a dictionary, which strike from their novelty, and are costly from their singularity; it is picking our pockets by the aid of a French and Italian dictionary. N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small they will gall and pinch us; but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing; since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more. The contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.

A fair was lately held in Lynchburg, (Va.) for the benefit of Infant Schools. The *Republican*, of that place, says:—"Several articles manufactured in Lynchburg, brought high prices. A dress for a little girl, we understand, was sold at \$100; several handkerchiefs at \$50, and some at \$20, each. A young lady made sale of a chew of tobacco—a legal tender in '*ould Virginia*'—at \$5. The proceeds, we learn, amount to \$1800."

Poison.....The Little Falls Gazette states that several deaths have occurred in that vicinity, from eating pickles which had been kept too long in a brass vessel and imbibed poisonous qualities.

Editorial Change.—Messrs. Moon and Gunn, of the Waterloo Observer, have sold their establishment. Mr. Moon has changed his residence, and Gunn has gone off.

Indian Runners.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, (who writes from Cantonment Gibson, Arkansas), says:—"An Osage Indian can run 100 miles in 24 hours!"